To: binetti, victoria[binetti.victoria@epa.gov]; Capacasa, Jon[Capacasa.jon@epa.gov]
From: Grevatt, Peter
Sent: Sat 1/11/2014 7:13:49 PM
Subject: Fw: WV Chemical Spill - Drinking Water Update

To keep you in the loop!

From: Travers, David
Sent: Saturday, January 11, 2014 2:11:41 PM
To: Stoner, Nancy; Grevatt, Peter
Subject: Re: WV Chemical Spill - Drinking Water Update

Aside from the 1 ppm issue, we are trying to formulate an internal response to potential questions about affected appliances (e.g. refrigerators with water and ice). So you know, fed coordination with FEMA and the Corps has been excellent for this incident. D

From: Stoner, Nancy
Sent: Saturday, January 11, 2014 11:59:28 AM
To: Grevatt, Peter; Travers, David
Subject: Fw: WV Chemical Spill - Drinking Water Update

Making sure you have. If there is anything I should report from OW, just let me know

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From: Garvin, Shawn
Sent: Friday, January 10, 2014 6:30:19 PM
To: Adm13McCarthy, Gina; Deputy Administrator; Keyes-Fleming, Gwendolyn; Feldt, Lisa; Ganesan, Arvin; Stanislaus, Mathy; Johnson, Alisha; Hull, George; Stanton, Larry; Reynolds, Thomas; Distefano, Nichole; Stoner, Nancy
Cc: Early, William
Subject: WV Chemical Spill - Drinking Water Update

FYI...

This is just to report most recent discussion/update from my (Vicky Binetti - R3 Drinking Water Program) conversation with Walt Ivey, Director of the WV Drinking Water Program, late this afternoon.

- WVDHHR laboratory has been trained by DuPont on analytic method for 4-methylcyclohexane methanol, running it now to assure they can carry it out, get it to reliable detection at 1 ppm. If all works well, they are ready to begin processing samples.
- WVDHHR has been meeting with WV American to plan sampling to monitor concentrations at intake and post-plant, and throughout distribution system. WV American is using hydraulic model of system to plan sampling.
- Also exploring potential actions to lift "Do Not Use" status in stages, as conditions improve, both in terms of 1) declining stringency (e.g., can go from "Do Not Use" to "Do Not Drink" so customers can use for bathing); and 2) geography of distribution system (e.g., potentially relax advisory differentially, as segments of distribution system are cleared)
- Confirmed that American Water (parent corporation) has been engaged with West Virginia American (and DHHR and chemical manufacturer) in discussions of toxicity, treatment, etc.—in our

opinion, very good that they are involved (expected, but good that it's confirmed)

- No new monitoring results to report as yet, and its unclear when more are expected. They may come through the Governor's office, rather than from program folks
- American Water has sent some water tankers in, size/volume unclear.
- Rural Water Associations from Maine and Pennsylvania are reported to be responding to West Virginia Rural Water call for water, supplying some bottled water.
- Flushing will be key to getting contaminant out of system, but will take time, longer in some areas than others. Distribution system up to 50 miles, so age of water (length of time from treatment to distal point) will be likewise lengthy, possibly up to a couple of weeks in the extreme. Again, hydraulic modeling will be greatly beneficial in planning/executing flushing.
- We advised that it will be important to backflush filters/media, understand the challenge of water waste when faced with need to get water pumped into distribution system
- While chemical tank was drained, soil/river bank remains saturated from leak, so can't really say that source has been stopped.
- No evidence of other environmental harm or fish kill at this point.
- No particular requests to EPA at this point, will want our input on monitoring results and health effects as transition to lifting advisories is contemplated.